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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

TO GAZETTE SUBSCRIBERS

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CHAS. S. CRANE,
Business Manager.

TUESDAY : : : : DECEMBER 11.

OUR NAVAL FORCE IN THE PACIFIC.

For some unaccountable reason the United States has not one serviceable battleship in the Pacific ocean. The Wisconsin and Oregon are in drydock on our neighboring coast and are pretty well dismantled. In the Asiatic and Philippine squadrons are no battleships whatever, the most formidable vessels being the monitors Monterey and Monadnock, which are out of commission, and the four armored cruisers lately brought out by Rear Admiral Brownson.

A roster of the Pacific, Asiatic and Philippine squadrons, shows the following ships:

The Pacific squadron, with headquarters at San Francisco, under command of Rear Admiral Swinburne, sums up as follows:

Charleston, P. C., 14 guns. Comdr. Cameron Winslow. Flagship.
Chicago, P. C., 18 guns. Comdr. Charles J. Badger. At San Francisco, Cal.
Boston, P. C., 8 guns. Comdr. DeWitt Coffman. At San Francisco, Cal.
Paul Jones (destroyer), 2 tubes. Lieut. John F. Marshall. Arrived Nov. 12 at San Francisco, Cal.
Preble (destroyer), 2 tubes. Lieut. Frederick N. Freeman. Arrived Nov. 12 at San Francisco, Cal.
Princeton (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. Francis Sherman. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
Yorktown, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Richard T. Mulligan. Arrived Nov. 9 at San Pablo Bay.

The best of these ships are P. C.'s—protected cruisers, third in strength from battleships.

The Asiatic squadron, commanded by Rear Admiral W. H. Brownson, consists of the armored cruisers (second in strength to battleships) West Virginia, Colorado, Maryland, Pennsylvania, each 18 guns. Gunboats (fourth in strength) Callao, seven guns; Concord, six guns; Helena, eight guns; Quirós, Villalobos, 2 guns; Wilmington, eight guns. Protected cruisers, Baltimore, ten guns; Chattanooga, ten guns; Cincinnati, eleven guns; Galveston, ten guns; Raleigh, eleven guns. Torpedoboots, Barry, Bainbridge, Chauncey, Dale, Decatur.

The Philippine squadron consists of minor craft, the Rainbow, Arayat, El Cano, Pampana, Paragua and four colliers.

Vessels on both sides of the Pacific on special service and unassigned are: Buffalo (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. John F. Parker. Ordered in commission at Mare Island to take the place of the Lawton on the San Francisco-Manila route.

Iroquois (tug). Lieut. Jas. F. Carter. At Honolulu Naval Station.

Manning (revenue cutter). Lieut. Joyner. Honolulu.

Monadnock (monitor), 6 guns. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P. I.

Piscataqua (tug). Btsm. Edward Allen. At the naval station, Cavite, P. I.

Wisconsin 1st class B. S. Capt. Franklin Drake. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. (out of commission).

Adams, C., 6 guns (station ship). Comdr. C. B. T. Moore. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa.

Mohican, C., 6 guns (station ship). Comdr. Peters. At the naval station, Subig Bay, P. I.

Supply (station ship at Guam). Comdr. Potts.

Torpedo vessels on special service are: Davis, Farragut, Fox, Grampus (submarine), Pike, all at Mare Island.

The vessels out of commission are: Bennington, Buffalo, Mare Island; Calamianes, Cavite; Frolic, at Cavite; General Alava, Cavite; Goldsborough, Puget Sound; Leyte, Cavite; Maebias, Pensacola, Manila; Marblehead, Mare Island; Mariveles, Cavite; Mindoro, Cavite; Monterey, Cavite; Nanshan, Cavite; Nashville, New Orleans; Mare Island; Nipsie, Puget Sound; Oregon, Puget Sound; Panay, Cavite; Petrel, Perry, Mare Island; Ranger, Cavite; Relief, Mare Island; Samar, Cavite; Solace, Mare Island; Vicksburg, Mare Island; Wheeling, Puget Sound; Wyoming, Mare Island; Yorktown, Mare Island.

A few tugs round out the roster.

Now these vessels make a tolerably long list, but of the active ones only six, all told, could take their places in a battle line.

The great bulk of our war fleet is on the Atlantic doing parade duty.

It is apparent that if there should be a clash of arms between the United States and Japan that the American fleet at Manila would be caught in the same plight as the Spanish squadron destroyed by Admiral Dewey. It would be a weak defensive squadron against a powerful offensive fleet equipped to crush its opponent.

THE CALIFORNIA SCHOOL QUESTION.

The Argonaut for December 1, contains an editorial on "California on the Japanese," in which the attitude of the Board of Education of San Francisco in providing separate school houses for children of Indian, Chinese or Mongolian blood is defended. Secretary Root and President Roosevelt are severely criticized for their view that such a law is void as to Japanese because it is in contravention of the most favored nation clause of our treaty with Japan.

The reasoning of Secretary Root is characterized as "very peculiar law and more peculiar logic," and yet as one reads the Argonaut's reply those terms apply more particularly to the contentions of the California editor.

The reasoning is as follows:

"We are informed that Secretary Root thinks that this school law of California is void under Article VI. of the Federal Constitution which says that 'All treaties made or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land.' But Secretary Root and those who believe with him will have to prove that the treaty with Japan was made 'under the authority of the United States.' Who gave the United States government any right to make a treaty running counter to the reserved and acknowledged rights of the States? To attempt to enforce such a treaty runs counter to the constitution itself. There is no power in the federal government which has not been delegated to it by the individual states. These federated commonwealths never gave to the federal government the right to regulate their schools. In many states the white and colored races are taught in separate schools. If the Southern States can separate the races in the schools, why may not California do so? If the United States government can set aside the school law of California by which she segregates the white, yellow and black races in her schools, then the United States can set aside the school laws of the Southern States which segregate the white and black races."

"If the treaty which Secretary Root looks upon as 'the supreme law of the land' gives the Japanese the right to demand admission for their children to the public schools of California, then that clause is unconstitutional. Such a provision in a treaty is null and void and the national government would have no right to enforce it."

The editorial contains its own answer if one read thoughtfully. The power of the United States government is one of delegated powers; those of the states, reserved powers. Article VI. gives the federal government power to make treaties which "shall be the supreme law of the land." California became a party to this constitution when admitted to the Union. The executive of the United States (elected by electors from California), made a treaty with Japan which was ratified by the senate, whereof two senators from California were members.

This treaty requires that in certain privileges of trade and residence, the Japanese should be treated as well as the most favored aliens are treated.

If the right to go to public schools in California is given to any aliens, it

must be allowed to Japanese; if any alien is allowed to go to school with Americans, then the Japanese must be allowed that privilege.

The federal government can not and does not attempt to regulate the schools of California. The executive is called upon to see that, so far as aliens are given privileges in the states, they are given the full privileges guaranteed to them by treaty. California might pass a school law requiring all aliens to go to separate schools, or forbidding all aliens the use of the public schools, or allowing all aliens school privileges upon the payment of a school fee, and the federal government would have no authority to interfere with the most favored nation is treated no better than the Japanese alien.

The segregation of white and black races of citizens in the South is an entirely different question, involving the XIVth amendment, and to bring in that issue is illogical.

Aliens are not guaranteed protection by section one of that article, but by Article VI., above quoted. California may deprive the Japanese with all other aliens of the right to hold title to real property in fee simple, to pursue vocations properly under the regulation of the police power of the state such as labor on government buildings, but the state can not pick out the Japanese aliens and legislate against them, without including alien English, French, German and other aliens whose governments have the most favored nation clause in their treaties with the United States.

The editorial further quotes from Judge Story and Judge Cooley on the constitution, to show that the constitution itself never yields to treaty or enactment, and that nothing can be done under it which changes the constitution or robs any of the states of its constitutional authority. The editor claims that the Japanese treaty is unconstitutional for it robs California of her rights reserved under the constitution, among them to manage her own schools. This is a peculiar view of the law. California may regulate her schools as she likes, without interference except that when she attempts to discriminate in her school laws against certain classes of aliens she must be guided by the obligations of treaties as the supreme law of the land.

DIVERSIFIED INDUSTRIES PROGRESS.

Jared G. Smith, in his article on "Agricultural Experiment Work" in the Governor's Report, says:

"Under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture the entire station staff devotes its principal attention to the demonstration of the possibility of growing crops other than sugar, the ultimate intention being an increase in the number of the American citizen population in Hawaii. The plan is to demonstrate by field experiments at the Hawaii Experiment Station, or elsewhere, by the introduction and distribution of seeds and plants, by the dissemination of information in printed form by letter and by lectures, by the maintenance of a farmers' institute, by assistance rendered to agricultural societies in Hawaii. In 1901, when this station was established, there were practically only five industries—sugar, cattle raising, rice, taro, and coffee. In 1906, at the end of five years' work for diversification, there are in addition to these, sisal, pineapples, tobacco, rubber, vanilla, silk, bee keeping, and a large and growing fresh-fruit trade. The increase in the production of wealth in Hawaii because of the establishment of these new industries amounts to over \$1,000,000 per annum."

Although two or three of these "new industries" had existed, not only before the Federal station was started but long before annexation even, they had not passed beyond fitful experimenting and, with an occasional exception, happy-go-lucky cultivating. Leaving out a once considerable export of bananas for the last item mentioned, none of them amounted to anything in the trade returns. There was for some years a considerable of oranges, pineapples and honey raised which went to reduce the housekeeping bill of the islands, but for the year ending June 30 last Hawaii shipped to the mainland fruit and honey of a total valuation of \$414,028. What was consumed of these commodities at home the same year would no doubt represent a large saving to the Territory in its bill for imported articles of diet. When the first rubber plantations started come to the harvesting stage, which will not be long now, and the tobacco farms already in operation as a direct result of Mr. Smith's experiments are a little older, these two products together with the increasing yield of the fruit and fiber industries will assuredly go far to multiply the figures of Hawaiian exports other than sugar. Coffee, of which last year \$248,618 worth was shipped hence, is increasing in production without any advantage in the mainland market other than its own merits. With the moderate degree of protection which Messrs. Smith and Louissin are strongly pleading for, undoubtedly our coffee industry would soon grow manifold greater than it is today.

Diversified industries in the Hawaiian Islands have passed the stage at which they were despised. They are mounting to a plane on which American civilization here will find its surest footing.

GOOD PLACES FOR SETTLERS.

Mention was made yesterday of two tracts on the Parker ranch, Hawaii, that are or will soon be in the market for a renewal of leases—tracts which are finely adapted to settlement by Americans.

One of these tracts is called Kamoku. It has an area of 4130 acres including some few kuleanas, of first-class agricultural land, easily turned by the plow. Some of it is regarded as excellent for tobacco, some for fruits and all for staple products. The lower part of the tract is subtropical; the upper temperate.

The other tract is Nienie. It contains 7350 acres of the best land. The Hamakua ditch runs near Nienie and a branch could be carried through it to Kamoku, which adjoins.

If settlement associations were put on these lands they would have an almost indefinite means of expansion in a few years; for, in little more than half a decade from now, the neighboring tract of Puukapu will be on the market. Here are 20,000 acres, the greater part arable and near the water supply of the Kohala mountains. Puukapu runs to the village of Waimea and to the steep part of Mauna Kea. All products familiar to eastern farmers do well.

It is held that these tracts will be immensely valuable for agricultural purposes if Mr. Dillingham, as seems likely, succeeds with the revived Kohala-Hilo railroad project. That line, once built, would put the three tracts in close connection with Hilo and the steamer.

It would seem to be against public policy to re-lease these lands for a cattle range when they are capable of supporting a thrifty population.

Criticism of the President for the lengths he has gone in favor of the Japanese, should await the publication of his reasons. Mr. Roosevelt knew, when he eulogized the Japanese and declared for their naturalization, that he would offend the labor politicians, alienate the Pacific slope and raise an adverse sentiment in his party circles. It could have been no light matter which forced him to take such chances. That the Japanese crisis was weighty enough to make him regard political hostility at home as a lesser evil than that to be predicated of Japanese ill-will at this particular time, we have reason to be profoundly convinced. Criticism of the President's course without knowledge of the antecedent facts, is most unwise. The people of Hawaii, instead of doing that, had better be thankful that the President is treating the trouble circumspectly.

The Chi Psi lodge at Cornell University, which is reported burned, with a loss of seven lives, was a veritable palace. It was built about twenty-five years ago by the multi-millionaire wife of Professor Willard Fiske, and was then known as the Fiske-McGraw mansion. It was a great chateau of white stone and red-roofed towers, raised on a knoll in the midst of a park of forty acres and commanding a wide view. Several years ago Chi Psi acquired it, and it was occupied by the Cornell Chapter of that Greek letter fraternity. It is a coincidence that the fine Chi Psi lodge of Stanford was practically destroyed last spring by the California earthquake.

The reputed head man of the Achi Lane gambling joint was arrested yesterday on a bench warrant issued at the instance of the grand jury. The indignity of the arrest was so severely felt by Sheriff Brown that he released the prisoner on the latter's own recognizance. Friends of the Sheriff are justly indignant at the action of the jury in putting the police in the awkward position of having to arrest one of the most loyal and generous of their many Chinese friends. It looks, especially after the grand jury had compelled the Sheriff to arrest the 68 Chinese whom a committee of that body had caught gambling, like "rubbing it in."

It was recently stated in Japanese papers that the alliance between England and Japan, exempted England from its responsibilities in case of trouble with the United States.

Dr. Laponi, surgeon for the Pope, is dead. He was also surgeon to Leo XIII. and was a celebrated member of his profession.

DECISION FOR IAUKEA.

The Supreme Court of Hawaii refused to change its mind yesterday in favor of the candidate for sheriff who was beaten at the polls and will give its formal decision to that effect this morning. The will of the people is thus ratified and carried out and is not likely to be in the least disturbed by further proceedings. True, there is some loose talk about carrying the case to Washington, but that is doubtless intended to retard the payment of beta by the Brown losers or to scare the Chinamen into silence, lest Brown return to office, about things of which the present grand jury wants to know.

Were the talk sincere about carrying the case to Washington, at a cost which might easily reach \$10,000 before the appeal could be decided, it would be a startling commentary on the claim that the office is worth no more than its legal recompense of \$175 per month. Prizes of that sort do not impel such heavy spending. It has been noted in print that Iaukea's term would probably have been finished and the salary drawn, before the Federal Supreme Court could be heard from, which is another sign that the talk of an appeal has nothing genuine in it. If bets are declared off and the Chinamen are gagged, we shall hear no more about a further contest.

It is an admirable thing, in its effect upon future elections, as well as in its bearing upon the recent one, that the Hawaiian Supreme Court should have ruled that a ballot properly marked for one candidate is not invalidated, as respects that candidate, by a mark improperly made for another. That ruling has attuned law to justice and will simplify the work of inspectors of election.

To Sheriff-elect Iaukea, the decision comes as a relief from a long strain and he can now proceed to lay his plans for that drastic reform in police methods and personnel for which the people voted when they cast a majority of their ballots for him.

KAHN'S MILITARY POLITICS.

Congressman Kahn is forever playing to the galleries. He must know that money can not be appropriated by Congress to build torpedo boats or other war-craft to be used exclusively on any one part of the seaboard. Congress pays for naval vessels to be subject to the needs of the United States and to be used as the President may direct. If California wants a home navy it might be lawful for her to build one for the use of her Naval militia, a corps of men now served by a borrowed Federal ship or two of the old style. In the elder seaboard states and perhaps in California, the local executive is described on militia commissions as "Commander-in-Chief of the Military Forces of the State of — and Admiral of the Navy of the Same," the titles implying the possession of armed vessels by the commonwealth over which the Governor presides. But even a State navy would not be exclusively Californian, for, like the militia, the President could demand its services in time of war for general defense.

The Kahn bill to provide for torpedoes for San Francisco bay is more nonsense. Congress leaves such matters to the War and Navy Departments, as it ought to, and if the Departments do not choose to incommode commerce in San Francisco bay as Mr. Kahn would have them do, that is because the necessity is not clear. Whenever it is, the torpedoes will be found in the local arsenal. Besides, if a foreign army, coming by sea intended to capture San Francisco it would not think of trying to pass the forts. It would land under cover of its fleet at Monterey or some such place and march against the city's unprotected flank.

If it is quiet gambling they are after why should all the searching be confined to the "other side of Fort street?" Poker is not so far removed from che fa. And some real people who don't believe in gambling and view with alarm the alleged corruption of the youth, have played cards for money.

It is not "quiet gambling" they are after either among Chinese or whites. That is impossible to deal with by police power as quiet drinking is in one's home or club. The object of attack is the public gambling house where men are robbed and then tempted to become thieves themselves and which, by paying for protection, corrupts the administration of justice. The only offense is reached, if at all, by moral suasion; the other can not be dealt with effectively except by legal suasion. As to the east side of Fort street, the only public gambling houses there of which we have knowledge, were closed after their exposure by the Advertiser. If the Bulletin knows of any others it should inform the grand jury.

Gilchrist Stewart, a son of T. McCants Stewart, is a flake of the old darkness. He figures in the New York papers as a stern disciplinarian of the President. It seems rather remarkable, on the whole, that King Edward has so long avoided the personal interference of Gilchrist's expatriated father in the affairs of his government.

About all that is left to Brown is to get his case transferred to the Admiralty court and sue for repairs as did Tom Fitch's lady client with a broken heart.

The chances are, since the dismissal of the negro troops, that Booker Washington won't give a return dinner to Roosevelt.

When Mother Parker was born Napoleon was in the zenith of his power and George Washington had been in his tomb less than six years.

It is time for another raid on the mosquito pest.

Those Salton Sea dam builders need a Patterson.

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